

## 120 mm PU PK-10 Bold

### The PK-10 "Smely"

120 mm launcher for jamming projectiles. Adopted in 1982 (first mentioned in the press - 1997). The complex is designed to install radar and optical jammers. Two firing modes are used - series and single shots.



Equipped PK-10 installations ( <http://milparade.ru> )

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 02/14/2009 01:24:04

Comments: [3](#)

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## 82 mm PU PK-16 / KL-101

### PK-16 / KL-101 / RUPP-82 / PRK-168

82 mm launcher for turbojet jamming projectiles. R & D of the RUPP-82 system was started by the USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No. 832-372 of July 21, 1957 in OKB-43. The draft technical design of KL-101 was approved in September 1960. On January 11, 1961, due to the liquidation of OKB-43, the project was transferred to TsKB-34 for revision. The installation was fixedly installed on board the ship. The prototype (right version) was manufactured by Plant No. 7 in October 1961. Factory tests were conducted in November 1961. State field tests after revision by the design bureau and the plant were conducted in January-February 1962. After the deficiencies were eliminated, new field tests were conducted from May 1963 to January 1964, but on November 20, 1963, a decision was made to transfer all work to TsKB-7 (January 1964). Ship tests were conducted from December 22 to 24, 1965 on the minesweeper TShM-827 (Project 254K), based on the results of which the installation was sent for revision. After modifications, from May 20 to June 20, 1966, state ship trials were conducted on the minesweeper TShM-135 (Project 254), on which the installation was mounted in April 1966. After numerous modifications, under the name PK-16, the system was accepted into service by the Navy (1971). Initially, it was planned to accept the installation under the index "PRK-168".



Launcher PK-16 on the Samum missile ship of the Bora class ( <http://www.bora-class.info> )

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 08.03.2009 01:38:17

Comments: [1](#)

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## 220 mm MLRS Uragan-M

### Hurricane-M

220 mm multiple launch rocket system. R&D of the shipborne version of the Uragan-M began in 1970 on the basis of the land-based Uragan MLRS and using units and assemblies of the 9P140 combat vehicle. It was assumed that the same type of ammunition would be used as the land-based system.

**Launcher** - 2 packages of barrels with 12 pcs. Loading device is underdeck drum type.  
Ammunition - 240 rounds

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 08.03.2009 03:54:12

Comments: [1](#)

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- Surface-to-surface cruise r
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hi-res

[mpashnev](#) 2020-08-13 16:26

### VA-111 Shkval M-5

[arma37@tank7](#) Wrote:From which book? t-95yes from the same... in neighboring topics the title was written by Sierra

[DIMMI](#) 2016-10-07 12:49

### VA-111 Shkval M-5

From which book? t-95

[arma37@tank7](#) 2016-10-06 21:36

### VA-111 Shkval M-5

## 140 mm PU A-223 / ZIF-121M

### A-223 "Sneg" complex, ZIF-121M launcher

140 mm rocket launcher. R & D was initiated by the Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers dated March 15, 1971. The project was approved on January 13, 1972. The first two experimental launchers were produced in 1974. Factory tests were conducted from November 21, 1974 to June 1975. State ship trials were conducted on the lead river artillery ship of Project 1208 (factory No. 201) on the Amur River near Khabarovsk from August 13 to 22, 1975. During the tests, firing was carried out at a visible coastal target (10 firings), an invisible coastal target (4 firings) and a visible sea target (1 firing). The launcher was recommended for acceptance into service on September 17, 1975 and accepted into service in 1977.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 08.03.2009 01:12:36

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## Hermes Complex / Hermes-A / Klevok-A / Hermes-K

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)

Complex "Hermes" / "Hermes-S"

Complex "Hermes-A" / "Klevok-A"

Complex "Hermes-K"

Prospective aviation ATGM (as amended in 1997)

★★★

Antitank missile system for multiple purposes/multipurpose guided weapons system. Analysis of press publications as of 1996 allowed us to conclude that the development of a "promising airborne ATGM" was already underway at the Instrument-Making Design Bureau (hereinafter referred to as KBP, Tula) under the direction of A.G. Shipunov. Tests of the airborne version of the Hermes-A ATGM as part of the Ka-52 helicopter armament were completed in the summer of 2003. The Hermes-A ATGM is ready for serial production. On August 23, 2009, the head of the KBP delegation at the MAKS-2009 air show, Yuri Savenkov, announced that the helicopter version of the system would undergo flight tests in 2010 and would be accepted into service. Serial production for the needs of the Russian Ministry of Defense for arming Ka-52 and Mi-28N helicopters was planned to be launched in 2011-2012. It was also stated that in the future, the missiles of the Hermes complexes can be used with the Pantsir-S1 air defense missile system.



Launchers of the Hermes-A complex on the Ka-52 helicopter, MAKS-2007 (photo by Said Aminov, <http://pvo.guns.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 18.01.2009 01:55:08

Comments: [5](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

## Bulava-45 (project)

DATA AS OF 2010 (standard replenishment)

Bulava complex, Bulava-45 missile

★

Submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) with intercontinental range. An alternative project to the [Bulava](#) project of the Moscow Institute of Thermal Engineering (MIT) developed by the Makeyev State Research Center based on the [Bark](#) SLBM. Chief Designer - Yu.A. Kaverin. The project was submitted to a competition in 1997-1998 and rejected. The missile was not developed. As of 2008, rumors are circulating in the media about a possible resumption of work on the project due to the unsuccessful tests of the [3M30 Bulava](#) missile developed by MIT. Some media mention the Bulava-47 missile - it is believed that this is a falsified name for the Bulava-45 missile. The information is unconfirmed and requires verification.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 06.08.2010 00:52:59

Comments: [2](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

## Complex P-100 (project)

DATA FOR 2010 (standard update)

An article for every occasion

[Sierra](#) 2016-10-06 19:51

### VA-111 Shkval M-5

Slaanesh Wrote: although we may not need it, but India is interested) <http://www.ca-news.org...>

[Artist](#) 2014-09-13 04:12

### VA-111 Shkval M-5

I accidentally saw an article on Wikipedia about the Dastan plant in Kyrgyzstan. This topic is nonsense

[Artist](#) 2014-09-13 03:06

### VA-111 Shkval M-5

Vladimir Vladimirovich Wrote: Removed from service in the early 1990s (((This is a lie. Nothing...

[Artist](#) 2014-09-11 21:02

### VA-111 Shkval M-5

although we may not need it, but India is interested)<http://www.ca-news.org/news/725931>

[Slaanesh](#) 2011-07-05 13:03

### VA-111 Shkval M-5

Hmm, interesting, only surface targets are written. By the way. It's interesting, what is the epic...

[Slaanesh](#) 2011-07-05 13:01

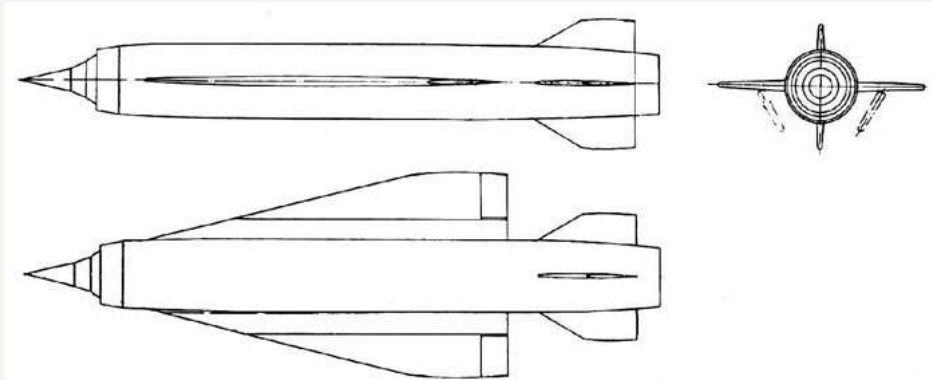
### VA-111 Shkval M-5

A small remark - a wonderful example of the German trace. A magnificent development of their ideas. :beer:

[Sierra](#) 2011-05-30 01:40

**P-100 System**

A long-range cruise missile (medium, intercontinental). Developed by OKB-49 of General Designer G.M. Beriev. Proposals for the creation of the cruise missile were presented by G.M. Beriev on July 9, 1957. The draft design was presented in 1961. It was assumed that the missile would be used in anti-ship, strike against ground targets, and reconnaissance versions. Use as a sea-based cruise missile was also considered. Work on the project was to be completed with the creation of the missile in 1964-1965. Development of all P-100 variants was terminated at the design stage.



Approximate projections of the P-100 cruise missile (Asanin V., Domestic photo missiles. // Equipment and weapons. No. 10 / 2006, Nos. 6, 9 / 2007, No. 6 / 2009).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 09.10.2010 22:14:37

Comments: 2

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →**25mm installation 4m-120****4m-120**

4 x 25 mm artillery mount. Adopted into service in 1951.

Application:  
Destroyer pr.41

**Status :**  
Russia - 1994 - perhaps still in service...

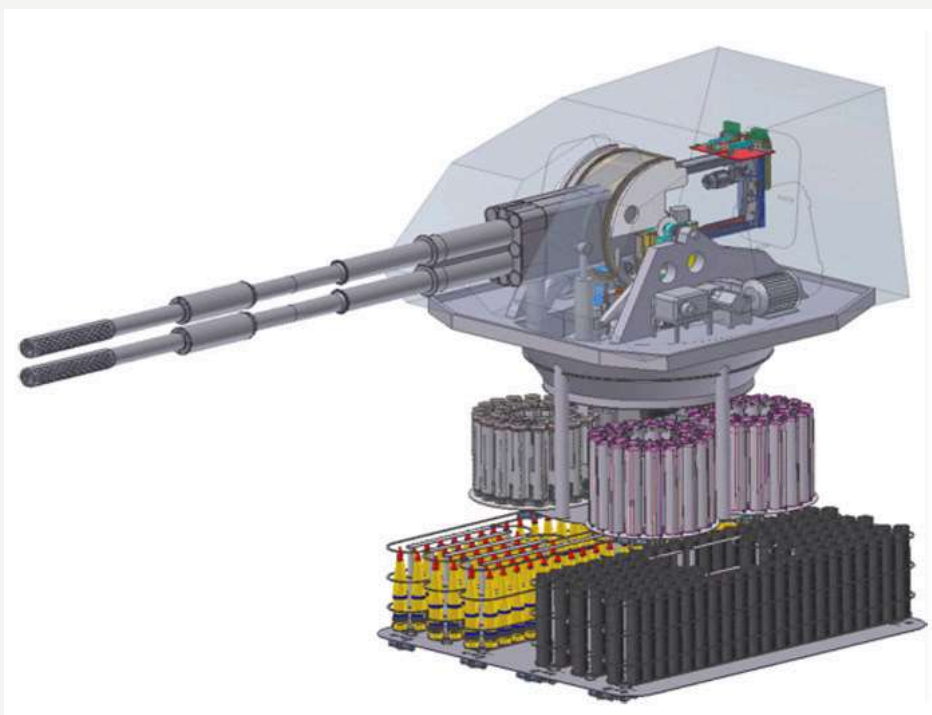
Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 19.01.2009 00:36:48

Comments: 1

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →**152 mm installation Koalitsiya-F****DATA FOR 2010 (standard update)****Complex "Coalition-F" (conditional name)**

2 x 152 mm experimental turret artillery mount for arming large Navy ships. Developed as part of the [Koalitsiya-SV](#) or Koalitsiya research project, the lead developer is the Burevestnik Central Research Institute (Nizhny Novgorod), together with the Ural Plant of Transport Engineering (Nizhny Tagil), TsNIIM and Uralvagonzavod. Probably, in the mid-1990s, work began on the Koalitsiya research project, within the framework of which work was carried out on the inter-service unification of large-caliber weapons of the Ground Forces and the Navy (Koalitsiya-F is a conditional name). The [Koalitsiya-SV](#) mount was presented to the public in December 2006.



Sketch of the "Coalition-F" installation ( <http://www.volgauniversal.ru> )



Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 29.09.2010 23:24:28

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE >](#)

## P-7

**DATA AS OF 2010 (standard replenishment)****Complex P-7**

★★★★

A cruise missile for firing at targets with known coordinates / area firing. The missile was created by V. Chelomey's OKB-52 on the basis of the P-5 missile ; development was started in accordance with the Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers of June 19, 1959. Missile tests were conducted from April 1961 to July 1962 at test stand 4A of the Balaklava test site (Black Sea). The first launch was on April 21, 1961 (the launch was unsuccessful, the missile exploded). A total of 10 missiles were launched from test stand 4A during tests. Test launches from the S-158 submarine, project 644-7, were conducted in the White Sea from October 1962 to 1963 (11 launches, joint tests). Work on the missile was curtailed for non-technical reasons (in connection with the success of submarine ballistic missiles) by the Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers of August 2, 1965.



P-7 complex missile (G.A. Savelyev. From seaplanes to ultra-modern missiles)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 28.08.2010 05:56:50

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE >](#)

## Complex P-5 - SS-N-3A SHADDOCK

**DATA AS OF 2010 (standard replenishment)****P-5 / P-5D complex, 4K34 / 4K95 missile - SS-N-3A SHADDOCK**

★★★★

Cruise missile. Research and development work began in 1954 in a special design group of V.N. Chelomey (since summer 1955 - OKB-52). The first launch of the P-5 model without a cruise engine was on March 12, 1957, at the NII-2 testing ground in Faustovo. Tests of the P-5 prototype at the Kapustin Yar testing ground and on the 4A floating test stand in Balaklava took place from August 1957 to March 1958 (the first launch was on August 28, 1957 - unsuccessful, launches from the SM-49 container). First launched from a submarine on November 22, 1957. Adopted into service (P-5) by the USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No. 585-313 of June 19, 1959 for submarine-launched missile systems, and on ships in 1962 (P-35). The P-5 was upgraded to P-5D by OKB-52 in 1958-62. P-5 missiles were decommissioned in 1966.



Rocket P-5 in the Chelomey Museum in Reutov (website "Cosmonautics News", 2009)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 22.01.2009 00:46:04

Comments: [28](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE >](#)

## 130 mm installation B-13-2S

**DATA FOR 1997 (needs updating)****B-13-2S****B-13-3S**

★★★

2 x 130 mm artillery mount. Created on the basis of the B-13 artillery mount of 1937 (1 x 130 mm, installed on destroyers of Project 7U), during the Great Patriotic War it was also used in fortified areas. It was mass-produced (B-13-3S) at least until 1950 inclusive.



Installation of B-13-2S in the military museum in the village of Kokkorevo, March 2010 ( <http://fortoved.ru> )

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 26.01.2009 01:14:06

Comments: [11](#)

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## pr.1160 / 1153 Orel

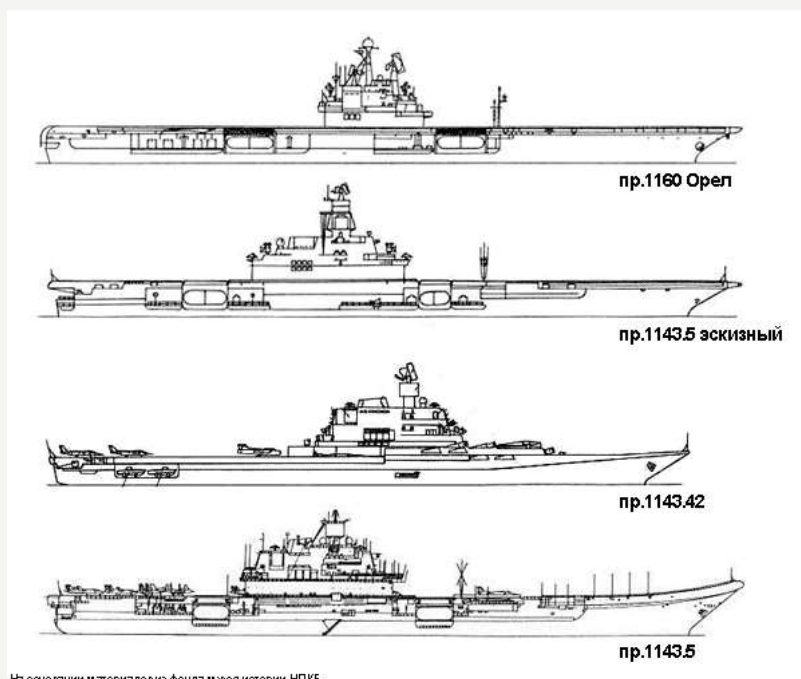
DATA AS OF 2010 (requires updating)

pr.1160 / pr.1153 "Orel"



Nuclear-powered aircraft carrier (project). In 1969-1972, Nevskiy Design Bureau (former TsKB-17) conducted the R&D project "Order" - research and development work on the military-economic justification for the creation and operation of the aircraft carrier Project 1160, Scientific Director - Captain 1st Rank A.A. Borisov. It was proposed to produce a series of 3 aircraft carriers from the fall of 1973 to 1986.

The Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers dated September 1, 1969 prescribed the development of a preliminary design for the aircraft carrier Project 1160 and preliminary designs for deck-based aircraft. The preliminary design for the autonomous aircraft carrier Project 1160 "Orel" was developed in 1971-1972. The ship was developed by Nevskoe PKB according to the Navy's technical specifications for inclusion in the ship construction plan in 1971-1980. Chief designer - A.B. Morin. Eight configuration options with different armament compositions, different types of propulsion plants and displacements from 40,000 to 100,000 tons (the most complete version of the project - 80,000 tons) were studied. Within the framework of Project 1160, preliminary designs for a catapult, arresting gear and emergency barrier were completed. More than 900 documents were issued for the preliminary design, and interaction with related companies was worked out. It was assumed that when the design of Project 1160 began in 1973, the first ship could enter service in 1981. By decision of D.F. Ustinov, the development of Project 1160 was terminated in favor of the development of Project 1143 - Project 1143M with Yak-36MP VTOL aircraft and Ka-252 helicopters.



На основании материалов из фонда музея истории НПКБ

Projects of aircraft carriers of Nevskoe PKB



Model of aircraft carrier pr.1153 in the museum of Nevskoe PKB ( <http://pilot.strizhi.info> )

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 20.05.2010 02:36:56

Comments: [3](#)

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### 30mm AK-630 mount

**DATA AS OF 2009 (standard replenishment)**

**AK-630 (A-213 mount, AO-18 gun) - ADG6-30 (NATO name)**

**AK-630-MR-123 / "A-213-Vypel-A" (complex)**

**AK-630M "Vulcan" (A-213M mount) - ADGM6-30 (NATO name)**

**AK-630M-MR-123-02 (complex)**

★★★★

Six-barreled 30 mm artillery mount of the "Gatling" type. The specifications were approved by the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy on February 22, 1963. The design was initiated in accordance with the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 801-274 dated June 15, 1963. The lead developer of the system was the Central Design and Test Bureau for Sporting and Hunting Weapons (TsKIB SOO), chief designer M.S. Knebelman. The assault rifle was developed by the Instrument-Making Design Bureau, chief designer V.P. Gryazev. The AO-18 (TKB-025) assault rifle was designed by V.P. Gryazev and A.G. Shchipunov. Factory tests of the first two prototypes were conducted from late 1964 to March 30, 1966 at the proving grounds of Plant No. 535. Serial production was launched by Plant No. 535 (Tula Machine-Building Plant) in 1969. State ship trials began on May 18, 1971 on the Project 205PE boat (factory No. 110) near Sevastopol. The trials were interrupted on October 20, 1971 due to shortcomings of the MR-123 Vypel fire control system and were resumed from March 29 to September 20, 1972. During the trials, the operation of the fire control system with the AK-630 and AK-725 was tested simultaneously. The system was sent back for revision, after which it was tested again from June 4 to August 23, 1973 and accepted into service by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy No. 05 dated January 6, 1976. Further refinements and modifications of the AK-630 were carried out by the Ametist Design Bureau. Default data is AK-630.



Installation of AK-630 on the Zubr airborne landing craft (Military parade, 1998)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 19.01.2009 00:53:52

Comments: [1](#)

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### Mercury / Dolphin (project)

**DATA FOR 2010 (standard replenishment)**

**"Mercury" (project)**

**"Dolphin" (project)**

★★

★ ★

Aircraft carrier (project). Ship variants for basing Yak-141 VTOL aircraft and helicopters were designed by Severnoye Design Bureau (Leningrad) since 1986, chief designer - A.K. Shnyrov. A ship of the classical "Mercury" design and two variants of the "Dolphin" small waterline area ship (SWA) were developed. A ship of a similar purpose was developed by Nevskoye Design Bureau - the universal landing ship-dock of Project 11780 "Kherson". The development of the Severnoye Design Bureau's ships was discontinued due to the closure of the Yak-141 VTOL aircraft development program in the early 1990s.





Variants of the aircraft carrier of the Northern Design Bureau. Top to bottom: Project Mercury, Project Dolphin twin-hulled MPV, Project Dolphin triple-hulled MPV (photo from the archive of Denis KA, <http://forums.airbase.ru> )

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 04.07.2010 00:43:11

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

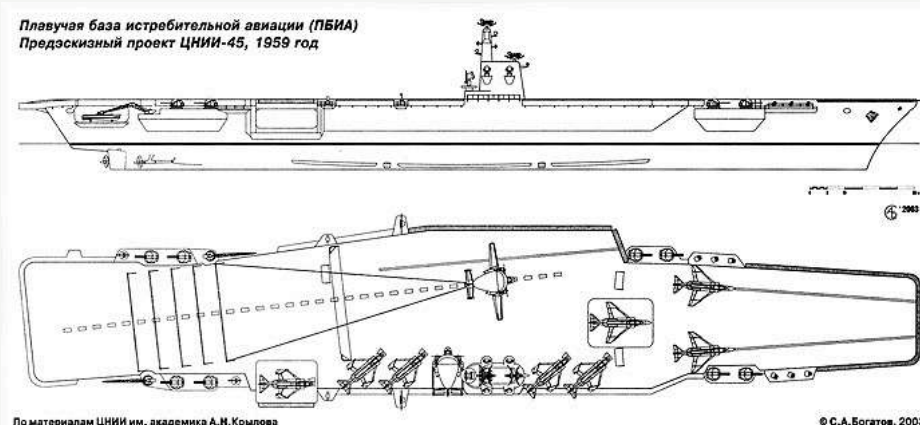
## PBIA TsNII-45 (project)

**DATA FOR 2010 (standard update)****PBIA TsNII-45**

★★★★



Floating base of fighter aircraft (PBIA, project). The development of the preliminary design was carried out on the initiative of TsNII-45 in 1959. The combat use of the floating base was supposed to be jointly with the Project 1126 TsKB-17 air defense missile ship. The main tasks: reconnaissance by AWACS aircraft, destruction of enemy reconnaissance aircraft, detection of low-flying targets over the horizon. After consideration by the State Shipbuilding Committee, the development of the preliminary design was entrusted to TsKB-17 (future Nevskoye PKB), chief designer A.B. Morin. In the TsKB-17 project, the dimensions and displacement were increased, the composition of the propulsion plant was changed, the air wing and defensive armament were increased. The project received a negative review from the Main Directorate of Shipbuilding (due to the low efficiency of air defense) and its development was terminated. By default, the data of the preliminary design of TsNII-45.



Projections of the PBIA TsNII-45 (drawing - S.A. Bogatov, 2003, Kurochkin D.V., Sokolov A.N., Aircraft carriers of Russia. St. Petersburg, "Gangut", 2003)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 23.05.2010 23:25:56

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

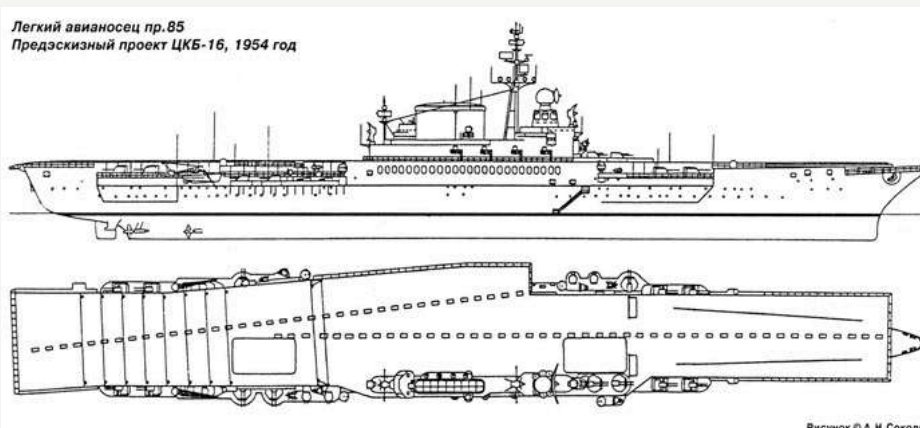
## pr.85

**DATA FOR 2010 (standard replenishment)****pr.85**

★★★★



Light air defense aircraft carrier (project). In May 1953, the Commander-in-Chief of the USSR Navy N.G.Kuznetsov approved the general technical assignment (GTA) for the design of a light air defense aircraft carrier. The Central Research Institute of Watercraft Design (TsNII/VK) began developing the preliminary draft design #85. At the end of 1954, TsNII/VK presented a preliminary pre-draft design of the aircraft carrier. Also in 1953, under the GTA, R&D was conducted at TsKB-17 (later renamed Nevskoye PKB) under the supervision of V.V.Ashik to form the TTZ for the project. It was proposed to conduct R&D on aviation equipment and aircraft. According to the project, the aircraft carrier was to be equipped with an angular flight deck, arresting gear and steam catapults. Since the summer of 1955, the design of the preliminary design was entrusted to TsKB-16, chief designer K.I.Troshkov. According to the shipbuilding plan for 1956-1965 (presented by N.G. Kuznetsov in March 1954), it was planned to build 5 Project 85 ships for the Northern and Pacific Fleets with the delivery of the lead ship to the Navy in 1960. After the change in the concept of the Navy's development and the removal of N.G. Kuznetsov from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy by the decision of the new Commander-in-Chief of the Navy S.G. Gorshkov, work on Project 85 was completely stopped in December 1955.



Projections of the aircraft carrier project 85 (drawing - A.N. Sokolov, D.V. Kurochkin, A.N. Sokolov, Aircraft carriers of Russia. St. Petersburg, "Gangut", 2003)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 22.05.2010 02:50:06

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

## Amur-550 AMUR

**DATA FOR 2010 (standard update, in progress)****"Amur-550"**

★★★★



A project from the family of export non-nuclear submarines with unified design solutions. The project is being developed by the Central Design Bureau of Marine Engineering "Rubin" (chief designer, probably Yu.N.Kormilitsyn) in parallel with the [Amur-950](#) and [Amur-1650 projects / project 677E](#) . Data from advertising materials of the Central Design Bureau of Marine Engineering "Rubin".

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 13.03.2010 19:10:21

Comments: [2](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)[pr.947](#)**DATA FOR 2010 (standard update)**[pr.947](#)

Project of a large non-nuclear submarine ("B"). The development of the preliminary design was conducted under the supervision of E.V. Krylov at the Lazurit Central Design Bureau (SKB Sudproekt) in 1971. The main objective of the preliminary design was to develop the performance characteristics of a non-nuclear submarine with a hydrogen-oxygen ECG. It is possible that the development of the ECG scheme was subsequently conducted as part of R&D on the creation of the experimental submarine of Project [613EKhG](#) "Katran" ( *our hypothesis, not confirmed* ). After the development of the preliminary design, work on the submarine of Project 947 was stopped. These are the calculations of the preliminary design.

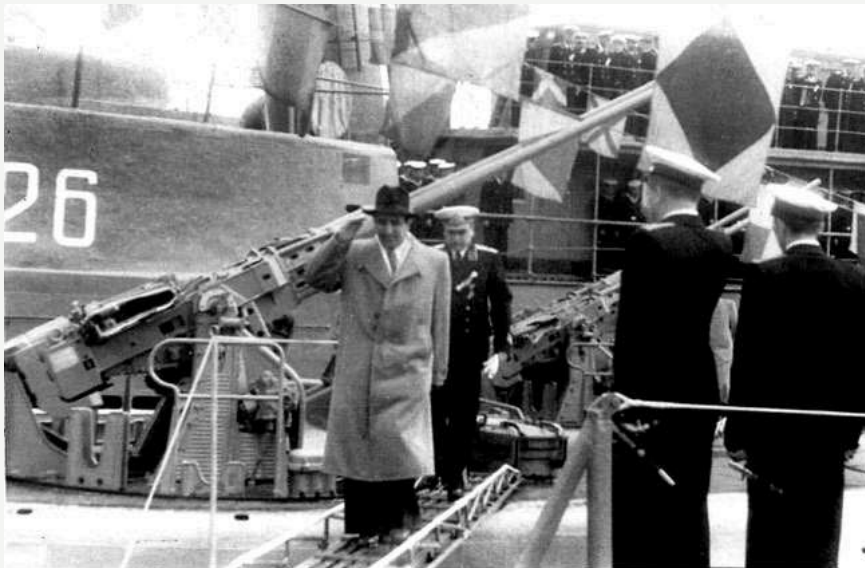
<http://military.tomsk.ru> (c) 2010



Hypothetical appearance of the submarine pr.947 (c) military.tomsk.ru 06.03.2010

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 28.02.2010 22:32:45

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)[SM-24 ZIF](#)**DATA FOR 2009 (standard update)**[SM-24 ZIF](#)[SM-24 ZIF1](#)

SM-24 ZIF installations on submarine pr.613 WHISKEY-I, Black Sea Fleet, 1950s (photo from Volk's archive, <http://tsushima.su> )

2 x 57 mm artillery mount. The technical requirements for the creation of a 57 mm twin artillery mount for submarines were approved by the Navy leadership on March 14, 1946. R & D was carried out under the code SM-24 at TsKB-34 in 1947. The prototype and two prototypes of the installation series were manufactured by Plant No. 4 in 1948-1950. After factory testing of the prototype in October 1949, the modification of the mount was transferred to Plant No. 7 (TsKB-7, native index - "ZIF"). The prototype and technical documentation arrived at Plant No. 7 in December 1949.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 19.01.2009 23:27:58

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

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